

# The German Tribune

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

Hamburg, 23 January 1977  
Sixteenth Year - No. 771 - By air

C 20725 C

## New initiatives needed in East-West relations

Early this winter there were signs, or at least hopes, that the East and the West might, in the foreseeable future, be induced to stem and possibly even reverse the tide of increasing mistrust and growing tension.

The very idea now seems virtually absurd. Instead, the West is either basking over visions of a Soviet onslaught or at least taking as read its own military inferiority. What is more, economic worries are sapping the desire to pursue foreign policy objectives.

The East is beset by economic worries of at least equal magnitude, not to mention trouble with its dissidents. What is more, Eastern bloc advocates of the national policies of detente and closer economic cooperation with the West are finding it increasingly difficult to keep their adversaries at bay by pointing to progress that has been made.

The barometer may not have plummeted to rock bottom. Storm clouds may not be gathering on the horizon. But the optimism of the early seventies has been replaced by a feeling of resignation.

Can we live with it? Certainly, for a while. But Mr Brezhnev is due to visit this country ~~some time this year~~ and in Belgrade the follow-up conference agreed

pressly acknowledged to exist within the framework of the agreement and there can be no prospect of reconciling them in the foreseeable future.

Little headway has yet been made, however, towards taking the opportunity provided of fostering coexistence and maybe even of cooperation in and around Berlin and, potentially, between the two German States.

The mere prospect represents a considerable step forward, yet for some time friction of one kind and another, especially disputes about interpretation of the terms of the Four-Power agreement, has created the impression of deadlock. The Bonn Opposition even claims the policy of rapprochement has proved a failure.

This criticism is understandable inasmuch as makeshift solutions such as the Four-Power agreement only prove satisfactory provided they work.

Setbacks, a standstill even, merely prompt queries as to what good it has all done. Thus Berlin is not only a barometer of the climate between East and West and a touchstone of detente, as Bonn is at pains to reiterate, but also the Biblical eye of a needle.

Many people would like to see the whole gamut of issues from the East bloc threaded through the eye of this particular needle, but not much is likely to come of the attempt.

So with an eye to Berlin alone it is not only advisable, but indeed essential, to consider whether or not a fresh attempt to reactivate East-West relations ought to be undertaken, and if so how.

Any such attempt must not be restricted to Berlin, however, and not even



Italian Prime Minister in Bonn

Chancellor Helmut Schmidt with Italian Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti in Bonn. Signor Andreotti was on a two-day visit to the Federal Republic to discuss economic problems.

Photo: dpa

In view of the many difficulties the East bloc still faces it may be taken as read that it retains a keen interest in Western assistance.

Western experts must find out how the West can meet this need despite the burden of its own problems. They must also ascertain what effect the policy must on account have.

We cannot, of course, afford to help arms programmes. The burden of armaments must bring pressure to bear on brasshats everywhere to restrain their enthusiasm for more and better arsenals.

Western aid ought mainly to benefit the general public in the form of higher consumption. This objective cannot be accomplished in full, of course, but persistent endeavours could be undertaken without unduly upsetting East bloc feelings.

An even more determined attempt must be made along the same lines to achieve aims of a more general nature of which the West must on no account lose sight.

An increase in consumption will at least help to take the edge off some of the domestic tension in communist countries.

But the powers-that-be in the countries concerned must be told discreetly, but in no uncertain terms, that a return to Stalinist methods in response to the growing civic demand for greater freedom will stymie these countries' futures, quite apart from the threat to detente and peace.

Not only communists in the West must risk new departures; their opposite numbers in the East bloc must also do so.

So any such offer would be a yardstick of the desire for peace, not only of Moscow, but also of the West in general and this country in particular. It would also represent a challenge to their powers of imagination, inner strength and courage.

Hans Gerlach

Jürgen Lorenz

(Kölner Nachrichten, 15 January 1977)

## IN THIS ISSUE

### FOREIGN AFFAIRS Page 2

Bonn wants political asylum recognised as basic right

### MACRO-ECONOMICS Page 6

More private investment needed, says special study group

### MOTORING Page 8

The fun - and the fury - that drivers feel on the autobahn

### EDUCATION Page 12

Trouble looms over demands for more student cash

### MODERN LIVING Page 14

Fear of kidnapping makes VIPs more security-conscious

### ENTERTAINMENT Page 16

Michael Kohl, East Berlin's man in Bonn, protests that the GDR has no intention of escalating the current clash in the divided city.

Yet the People's Police continue to harass visitors to Bonn's mission in East Berlin, albeit in a less spectacular manner than hitherto.

Neither will be suitable occasions for small talk about the weather, and President Carter is not going to show much interest in this country's problems now or later if Bonn is non-committal when the first contacts are made.

There are even more telling arguments why someone ought to try to come up with some bright ideas on East-West relations, both in Bonn and elsewhere.

Recent upsets in and around Berlin, for instance, have demonstrated that despite the 1971 Four-Power agreement the divided city still has the makings of an East-West hot spot.

Contradictory legal viewpoints are ex-

mere formality, particularly in view of further breaches of the Four-Power status of Greater Berlin to which America, Britain and France have recently objected.

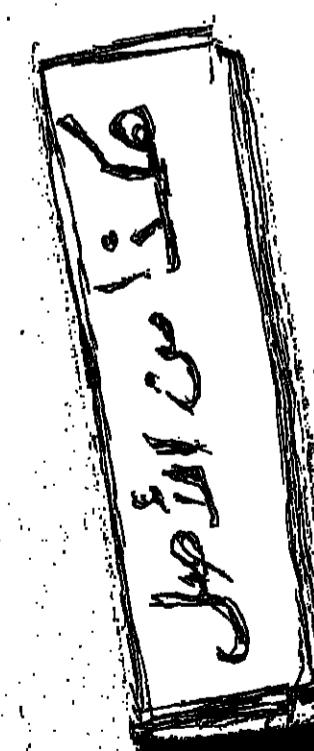
There can no longer be the slightest doubt that Moscow is behind the current succession of intrusions and breaches of Four-Power status.

The Soviet Union is, one assumes, making hay while the sun shines, utilising to the full the interim between President Ford's final days in office and President Carter finding time to settle at the White House.

President Carter is being given to understand before he is even inaugurated that he could be heading for a Berlin crisis if he puts a foot wrong.

Centimetre by centimetre Moscow is edging towards its objective - fresh Berlin talks with the three Western powers with a view to limiting Four-Power status to West Berlin alone.

This move is obviously more than a



## ■ FOREIGN AFFAIRS

## Bonn wants political asylum recognised as basic right

*Frankfurter Allgemeine*

It is a bitter irony and yet at the same time encouraging that although human life is becoming cheaper and human rights are constantly being infringed upon, countries are still prepared to make a joint effort to increase help and protection for victims of political, racial and religious persecution," said Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan, UN High Commissioner for Refugees.

He was speaking at the conference in Geneva for the improvement of international laws of political asylum. He continued, "The existence of thousands of refugees is a melancholy sign of our times. But if it is beyond our power to eliminate the causes of their unhappy situation, we should at least do our best to alleviate its results."

Most countries have always offered protection to people of one sort or another who seek asylum and most have legal provisions concerning political asylum.

However, as part of a general move to improve international law both from the general and the humanitarian viewpoint, the UN has decided to include a Right of Asylum agreement in the Human Rights and Refugees Convention and the pact concerning civil and political law. Regulations, most of which are already in practice both nationally and internationally, are to be made official and obligatory for all the countries involved.

Unfortunately, because of the differences between States as regards law, it is impossible to phrase this agreement in any but the most general of terms.

But even this will be a major improvement of the situation for a great many people. Furthermore no State will be prevented by this agreement from taking an even more liberal approach to offering political asylum.

But before any agreement is reached there are likely to be numerous disputes between countries over human rights, politics, law and various considerations regarding national security — just as has been the case in the attempt to improve the Geneva Red Cross Convention for the protection of victims of armed conflict. In recent years certain basic principles have become unofficial practice between States. Each state, for instance, has absolute right to offer political asylum and such a step is not to be regarded as an act of hostility against the country from which the refugee has come, but purely as a humanitarian gesture.

Furthermore, people seeking asylum should not be turned back or extradited. And the UN is to share the burden of political asylum equally.

Nevertheless, although these are more or less accepted regulations, many politicians and legal experts are afraid that a formal agreement will go too far and oblige them to accept regulations which could lead to misuse of the individual's right to asylum, clashes between countries' foreign and domestic policies and any number of other problems.

Almost every State has had some bad experience in this line. While they have extradited some people seeking political

asylum, sending them to almost certain death, they have opened the door to others who proved to be professional revolutionaries, terrorists and spies. And sometimes by giving political refugees asylum they have incurred a great deal of diplomatic trouble with the country from which the refugee has fled.

Because of this experience most States are set against any clause affording the individual a basic right to asylum. So the first draft of the agreement, which was drawn up by government experts, does not oblige the state to give political asylum in all instances, but says merely that the State should make every effort to do this.

The same basic freedom of decision is extended to the clause stating that people applying for political asylum should not be turned back at the border of the country to which they have turned for help. And those who have already managed to enter the country may, according to the draft, rest assured that they will almost certainly not be deported.

If one State finds it necessary to close its borders against a wave of political refugees other States which are party to the agreement are to make the necessary arrangements to ensure that the refugees are evenly distributed between the other countries.

### Anti-terror pact due for signing on 27 January

France was in such a hurry to release Abu Daoud, the man alleged to be behind the 1972 Munich Olympic massacre, that one wonders how effective agreements designed to combat international terrorism are likely to prove.

The convention on terrorism was

handed as an outstanding achievement on the part of the Council of Europe. It was approved last year by all nineteen member-countries, but has yet to be ratified.

Now, the convention will not be thrown open to signatories until 27 January, when President Giscard d'Estaing opens the Council's new headquarters in Strasbourg.

The convention makes it virtually impossible, in theory at least, for member-states to give asylum to assassins, hijackers and hostage-takers.

Political motives will no longer be acknowledged, which is an improvement on previous, bilateral arrangements. Countries that refuse to extradite offenders will undertake to bring them to trial.

The French have voiced grave misgivings

about the provisions of this Strasbourg convention. Since it calls into question the right of granting political asylum, highly-regarded members of the legal profession feel it could only be ratified after an amendment to the constitution.

This country, which is keen to get the convention ratified, is calling for a "general and automatic extradition procedure." (Professor Soulier, *Le Monde*.)

"France wants to help it (the Federal Republic) fill its prisons in this way? Is this the way to bring about a united Europe?" he asks.

Independently of the Council of Europe the Common Market Nine last year also undertook to join forces in combatting international terrorism.

Last June in Luxembourg Justice and Interior Ministers of the Nine stated, on behalf of their respective governments, their "common desire to intensify cooperation in combating internationally organised crime, especially terrorism."

While not officially meeting as an EEC Council of Ministers, the Common Market Ministers further agreed "to

organise mutual assistance and cooperation between countries concerned in specific instances of terrorism."

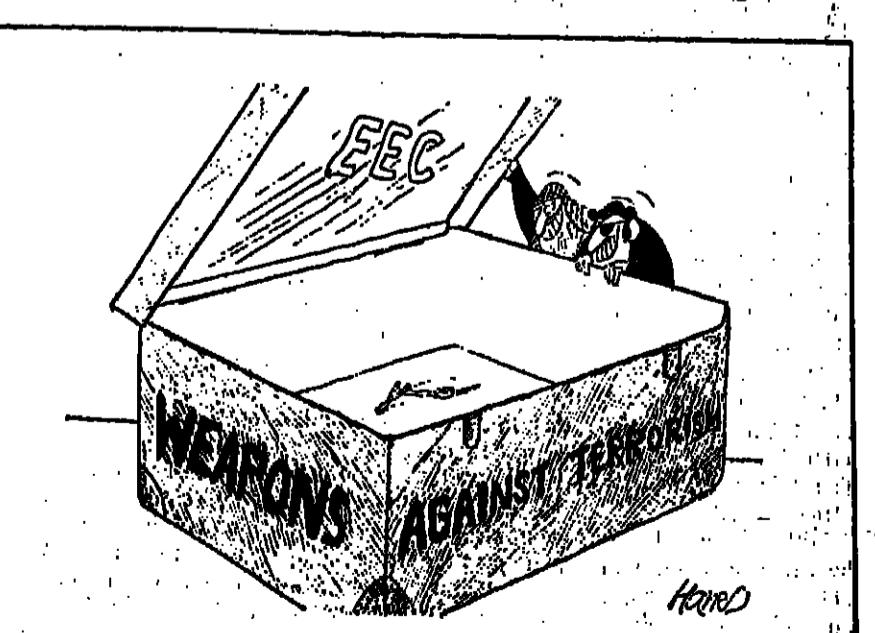
Last, but not least, the European Council, or EEC summit, meeting in Brussels in July, 1976, issued a four-point declaration on international terrorism. In this declaration the Common Market heads of State and government stated that "they, in conjunction with other countries, are prepared to undertake effective, worldwide measures to combat and forestall international terrorist attacks and abductions."

Member-countries pledge themselves either to prosecute or to extradite people associated with hostage-taking. The heads of government call on Ministers of Justice to draft an agreement to this end.

This may, in the first instance, be no more than a declaration of political intent and is certainly not legally binding in any way. What is more, it fails utterly to make legal provision for cases such as that of Abu Daoud.

Hans-Peter Ott

(*Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger*, 13 January 1977)



(Cartoon: Walter Hane/*Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger*)

### The German Tribune

Publisher: Friedrich Reinecke. Editor-in-Chief: Otto Heinz. Editor: Alexander Anthony. English language sub-editor: Reinhold Klemm. Distribution Manager: Georgine von Platen. Advertising Manager: Peter Bockmann. Friedrich Reinecke Verlag GmbH, 23 Eichen Aussicht, Hamburg 70. Tel.: 22881. Telex: 0214783. Bonn Bureau: 61 Adenauerallee, 69 Bonn. Tel.: 226153. Telex: 66838.

Advertising rates list No. 12 — Annual subscription DM 36.

Printed by Körber Buch- und Verlagldruckerei, Hamburg-Blankenese. Distributed in the USA by: MACE MAILINGS, Inc., 640 West 40th Street, New York, N.Y. 10018.

All articles which THE GERMAN TRIBUNE reprint are published in cooperation with the editorial staffs of leading newspapers of the Federal Republic of Germany. They are complete translations of the original articles, no part of which has been copyrighted. THE GERMAN TRIBUNE also publishes quarterly supplements featuring articles selected from German periodicals.

In all correspondence please quote your subscription number which appears on the wrapper to the left of your address.

(Cartoon: Bubec/Hannoversche Allgemeine)

organise mutual assistance and cooperation between countries concerned in specific instances of terrorism."

Last, but not least, the European Council, or EEC summit, meeting in Brussels in July, 1976, issued a four-point declaration on international terrorism.

In this declaration the Common Market heads of State and government stated that "they, in conjunction with other countries, are prepared to undertake effective, worldwide measures to combat and forestall international terrorist attacks and abductions."

Member-countries pledge themselves either to prosecute or to extradite people associated with hostage-taking. The heads of government call on Ministers of Justice to draft an agreement to this end.

This may, in the first instance, be no more than a declaration of political intent and is certainly not legally binding in any way. What is more, it fails utterly to make legal provision for cases such as that of Abu Daoud.

Hans-Peter Ott

(*Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger*, 13 January 1977)

Publisher: Friedrich Reinecke. Editor-in-Chief: Otto Heinz. Editor: Alexander Anthony. English language sub-editor: Reinhold Klemm. Distribution Manager: Georgine von Platen. Advertising Manager: Peter Bockmann. Friedrich Reinecke Verlag GmbH, 23 Eichen Aussicht, Hamburg 70. Tel.: 22881. Telex: 0214783. Bonn Bureau: 61 Adenauerallee, 69 Bonn. Tel.: 226153. Telex: 66838.

Advertising rates list No. 12 — Annual subscription DM 36.

Printed by Körber Buch- und Verlagldruckerei, Hamburg-Blankenese. Distributed in the USA by: MACE MAILINGS, Inc., 640 West 40th Street, New York, N.Y. 10018.

All articles which THE GERMAN TRIBUNE reprint are published in cooperation with the editorial staffs of leading newspapers of the Federal Republic of Germany. They are complete translations of the original articles, no part of which has been copyrighted. THE GERMAN TRIBUNE also publishes quarterly supplements featuring articles selected from German periodicals.

In all correspondence please quote your subscription number which appears on the wrapper to the left of your address.

(Cartoon: Bubec/Hannoversche Allgemeine)



## ■ MACRO-ECONOMICS

## More private investment needed, says special study group

The Kommission für wirtschaftlichen und sozialen Wandel (Commission for Economic and Social Change) has just presented its 1,000 page report to the Federal Government, after a six-year study, which cost DM 13 million.

The commission was founded by the Federal Government in February 1971 for the express purpose of pointing out problems connected with technical, economic and social change and indicating solutions for a change of this country's economy within the framework of a free market concept.

According to the Commission, the sluggish investment activity in the first part of the seventies has severely hampered the process of growth in our economy. As a result, private investments in the medium-range must increase, at a rate disproportionate to the GNP.

The Commission stresses that an active structural policy is the prerequisite of a future-oriented economic structure. It also emphasises that we are still a long way from a cohesive structural policy.

The 17 experts therefore recommend that "a council of experts for structural problems" be established. This council would present bi-annual report point-

## Finance Minister

## Apel wins tussle over Budget

Finance Minister Hans Apel appears to be the big winner in the budgetary tug-of-war over allocation priorities to the various Ministries for 1977.

Apel's expenditure ideas gained the upper hand, though not quite without friction. Some Cabinet members have already openly vented their disgruntlement with Bonn's Finance Minister.

It would therefore not be surprising at all if, following individual talks, some harsh words were to be exchanged at the forthcoming Cabinet meeting. It is quite conceivable in this connection that the Cabinet meeting could still shift certain priorities, though the general course will remain largely unchanged.

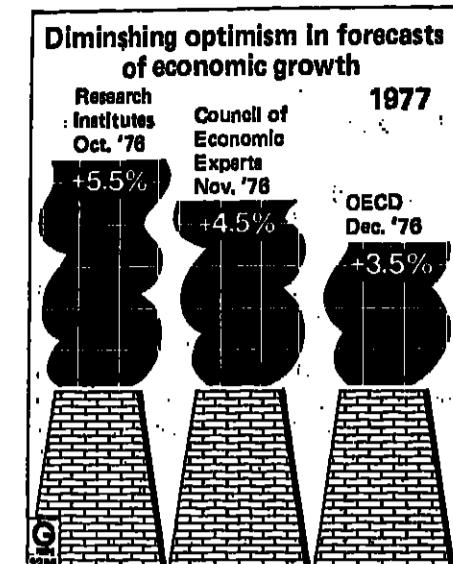
Among Herr Apel's "problem children" are Minister of Agriculture Josef Ertl, Minister of the Interior Werner Maihofer and Research Minister Hans Matthes. They are far from satisfied with the funds set aside for them and point to the magnitude of the tasks facing their Ministries.

Among the most implacable fighters is Research Minister Matthes, who would like to squeeze out an additional few hundred million deutschmarks.

Agriculture Minister Ertl's problems, on the other hand, are more of a social nature and there is every likelihood that the Finance Minister will consider his demands with an open mind, although he is unlikely to exceed the 172 million deutschmark budget set aside for Herr Ertl's Ministry to any appreciable extent.

Finance Minister Apel wants to honour his promise to make an attempt to balance state and Federal budgets in 1977. This being so, there is hardly any room for costly reforms.

Peter J. Velte  
(Stuttgarter Nachrichten, 8 January 1977)



ing out faulty developments in the economic structure and ways and means of remedying the situation, taking sectoral structural policy into account.

The 17 experts forming the Commission stress the need for an annual increase in investments within the trades of 8 per cent and within the economy as a whole of 6 per cent by 1980. The real GNP could then grow by slightly more than four per cent per annum within the same period.

In the interests of an active structural policy, the Commission advocates a critical review of the legal provisions governing trust formations. The present regulations concerning free competition are only a partially suitable means of preserving such competition. It should in future at least be made obligatory to report all mergers.

Moreover, anti-trust control measures should be of a preventive nature and should apply to a greater range of transactions. The criterion "domination of the market" should, furthermore, be replaced by the criterion "considerable curtailment of competition."

In connection with social policy, the Commission points out that the citizen's willingness to pay high social security contributions depends on the relation between cost and quality of the social security system which "the citizen is now in a better position to assess than he was hitherto."

The report goes on to say that it is of paramount importance to provide "basic social security for all citizens where old age and health provisions are concerned."

The Commission also emphasises that it must be understood that "every region's agriculture has a greater importance in safeguarding the landscape and in providing recreation areas than in providing food."

In areas where the soil is of good to medium quality, recreation value of the landscape should be given preference. In its strategy, the Commission also calls for increased Government spending.

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 10 January 1977)

ing out faulty developments in the economic structure and ways and means of remedying the situation, taking sectoral structural policy into account.

The 17 experts forming the Commission stress the need for an annual increase in investments within the trades of 8 per cent and within the economy as a whole of 6 per cent by 1980. The real GNP could then grow by slightly more than four per cent per annum within the same period.

In the interests of an active structural policy, the Commission advocates a critical review of the legal provisions governing trust formations. The present regulations concerning free competition are only a partially suitable means of preserving such competition. It should in future at least be made obligatory to report all mergers.

Moreover, anti-trust control measures should be of a preventive nature and should apply to a greater range of transactions. The criterion "domination of the market" should, furthermore, be replaced by the criterion "considerable curtailment of competition."

In connection with social policy, the Commission points out that the citizen's willingness to pay high social security contributions depends on the relation between cost and quality of the social security system which "the citizen is now in a better position to assess than he was hitherto."

The report goes on to say that it is of paramount importance to provide "basic social security for all citizens where old age and health provisions are concerned."

The Commission also emphasises that it must be understood that "every region's agriculture has a greater importance in safeguarding the landscape and in providing recreation areas than in providing food."

In areas where the soil is of good to medium quality, recreation value of the landscape should be given preference. In its strategy, the Commission also calls for increased Government spending.

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 10 January 1977)

## Trade journal publishers seek support

Continued from page 5

only once a month and two-thirds of the publishers supply their magazines to subscribers.

Publishers and government representatives have meanwhile arrived at a compromise. Starting from 1 January 1979, the Postal Authority will suspend special services, the charges for which cover only one-third of expenditures.

The fact that the publishers are quite capable of absorbing this additional burden — notwithstanding official protests — is borne out by their having made less and less use of these services.

In 1975 the number of those availing themselves of these services diminished by 30 per cent, dropping by a further 30 per cent in 1976.

But even so, the cut-rate postal newspaper service remains a crucial issue for trade magazine publishers. This also explains the protest against the study by Professor Fischer, which attempted to differentiate between independent maga-

## Export slump 'a warning' says Hudson Institute

The Federal Republic is generally considered one of the world's leading economic powers. But in years to come this country will be faced with long-range economic problems, and by 1990 it will no longer be Europe's only "economic giant".

These are some of the observations put forward by the Hudson Research Institute, Paris, in a study on the Federal Republic's economy, published on 7 January.

The author of the report is the French economist Laurence Schloesing, who criss-crossed the Federal Republic during an eight-month period before writing it.

Madame Schloesing, a graduate of Columbia and Johns Hopkins Universities, says in her preface that the German economy is "not merely a success story".

Following the rapid recovery from the ravages of war in the fifties and early sixties, this country's economic growth was slower than that of most of its neighbouring countries.

In the period from 1955 to 1975, growth slowed down considerably, while the inflation rate of the early seventies was high compared with other nations reaching the same figure as in France and the USA.

As a result, the Federal Republic's inflation rate, though very good at the moment, presents a rather "mixed picture" over an extended period.

The Federal Republic was more heavily hit by the recession than generally assumed. West Germany's lean period lasted for twenty months (from November 1973 to July 1974), as opposed to seventeen in the United States, fifteen in Japan and ten in France.

There has been a marked slowing down in the recovery from the recession. Industrial production has been stagnating for the past three months, retail sales have dropped by two per cent and the increase in exports has been insignificant.

According to the report, jobs figures will stabilise around the 500,000 to one million mark in the next fifteen years, during which time this country will undergo a change from an "over-industrialised economy" to an economy based on the service industry.

The author considers it a warning sign that this country's export business is becoming increasingly less competitive as a result of high labour costs and the continually growing strength of the deutschmark.

Moreover, Madame Schloesing goes on to say, growth in the investment sector has diminished since 1970, which curtails the economic growth potential of this country.

The author believes that, all in all, the Federal Republic is a genuine paradox. While generally referred to as an "economic miracle" or a "model economy", it is faced with fundamental but largely unrecognised problems.

Thus the dispute about this voluminous if not productive study continues. But even its opponents cannot deny that the study has contributed towards making the public and above all politicians aware of the importance of trade magazines as a means of further education.

Heidi Dörr  
(Die Zeit, 7 January 1977)

Continued from page 5

(Die Zeit, 10 January 1977)

## ■ LABOUR

## Struggle becomes more hectic for a bigger slice of the economic cake

The malaise might be glossed over temporarily by monetary manoeuvres. The Bundesbank (this country's Central Bank), the International Monetary Fund and the Federal Government might extend such long-term credits to those countries which rank among our buyers in the doldrums.

But this is in no way unusual. Business has always been like that — be it in an oriental bazaar, be it antiquity's itinerant salesmen, or today's mammoth concern.

It always claims to be doing much worse than the balance sheets indicate. In fact, executives frequently complain so convincingly that in the end they believe their own lamentations rather than the book-keeper's figures.

Right now, for instance, business is doing quite well. Profits have risen, streamlining is progressing and wage expenditures are at a reasonable level. Moreover, the market situation is stable, as borne out by the fact that the Stock Exchange quotations have risen. In other words, except for those branches of business which have been hit by the structural changes of the past three or four years, business has no reason to complain about its 1976 balance sheets.

Without our becoming fully aware of it, the dynamic boom in this country and in other industrialised nations ground to a halt and turned into stagnation. This change manifests itself in the unemployment figures which fail to show any significant improvement. And in a society accustomed to economic growth this cannot but lead to conflicts.

At the time of the election the inflation rate had dropped, the unemployment figures were tolerable, most branches of business were doing well and the export trade was booming. In the past, such figures encouraged business to take investment risks, which usually led to sustained growth.

But the past is unlikely to repeat itself in the foreseeable future.

Asked what they considered most important, the workers — regardless of age, education or position — listed fair pay, followed by harmonious relations with the boss and fellow-workers as well as pleasant working conditions.

These results, which have now been evaluated and made public by the Munich Labour Ministry, date back to the recession year 1975.

In the boom period, only two years earlier, nation-wide polls indicated that the speed at which work had to be done was the main source of complaint and that improved career opportunities were among the most important goals. But these differences in polling results are not necessarily attributable to changed conditions.

They might, to a certain degree, also be due to the fact that the phrasing of the questions differed in each poll.

A detached look at the situation of Western industrialised nations with whom this country maintains close trade links is revealing. Except for the United States, neither the political nor the economic situation of our trading partners is exactly encouraging. In Great Britain, Italy and France the political and economic crises are drifting to a point at which curtailment of foreign trade would seem inevitable. And this cannot fail to deal a severe blow to this country with its dependence on exports.

What gives rise to concern, however, is that most workers failed to make use of protective devices against dust, noise or other harmful elements, although these safeguards were provided by management.

It was also established that considerable progress had been made concerning

debt, both of which want to continue their present course aimed at achieving monetary stability.

Spokesmen for the legions of jobless — and ex-Chancellor Willy Brandt is one of these spokesmen — direct their attacks against the profit orientation of business and the market principles of the Liberals.

All these groups are becoming increasingly hectic in their activities the more it becomes obvious that there is no additional wealth left to be distributed.

After all, an economy that has ceased to grow must either become rigid and static socially or it must learn to live with social confrontation, which will come as a shock because our society is no longer accustomed to such confrontations. Social harmony has thus become a thing of the past.

To put it bluntly, anyone who wants to achieve more wealth for himself in a stagnating economy can only do so by taking it away from others.

Thus any self-respecting guardian of group interests will have to come to terms with the fact that he will have to take from someone else in order to improve the position of his own group. And since it is immoral to enrich oneself at the cost of others, no one is prepared to admit to such a course of action. The Germans can thus be certain that such bare facts will remain unmentioned.

This situation is likely to become particularly serious for politicians. They can no longer please everybody and will have to make decisions one way or another. And each of these decisions will fall into the category of social policy. The years to come thus promise to be pretty lively.

Ernst Willenbrock  
(Deutsches Allgemeines Sonntagsblatt, 9 January 1977)

rooms placed at their disposal for break periods were adequate. On the other hand, 23 per cent complained about the lack of such facilities — mostly in businesses with between 600 and 1,000 employees. Twenty per cent complained about inadequate washroom facilities.

The polls devoted considerable space to inter-human relations, and the results were rather remarkable.

Nineteen per cent of interviewees — nearly one in five — gave a negative answer to the question whether their boss was protecting their interests adequately. Eleven per cent felt that they were unjustly treated by their superior.

Thirty per cent — among the younger workers this figure stands at 39 per cent — stressed that they were inadequately informed about the problems facing their company. The ideal boss was, above all, expected to provide information, to be appreciative of performance and to be just in the treatment of his staff.

About 11 per cent said that they had "problems" concerning relations with their fellow-workers. And every fifth even went so far as to say that his relations with work were uncomfortable.

Safety measures and machines in general, as well as lighting, conditions, were assessed favourably.

But every second worker considered ventilation inadequate and two-thirds complained that they were exposed to too much noise.

What gives rise to concern, however, is that most workers failed to make use of protective devices against dust, noise or other harmful elements, although these safeguards were provided by management.

Generally speaking, the interviewers summed up their reports by arriving at the conclusion that high quotes of job satisfaction are found primarily among

Continued on page 8

## ■ MOTORING

## The fun - and the fury - that drivers feel on the autobahn

### DIE ZEIT

Motorists come in three main categories, psychologists maintain. There is the worrier, the driver who basks in self-admiration and the man or woman who regards other road-users as rivals.

The worrier is the motorist who reckons driving is a strain, is beset by anxiety and feels hunted or hard-pressed in traffic.

The narcissistic type is altogether different. He thoroughly enjoys his motoring, but tends to overrate his own ability and to consider traffic rules and regulations an intolerable intrusion into his rights at the wheel.

Last, but not least, the rival type is the motorist who views other road-users as a challenge. He sees motoring in terms of a free-for-all, and the Devil take the hindmost.

These three categories represent the conclusions reached by a team of psychologists who questioned 130 motorists for up to three hours at a time.

The answers analysed by the Cologne psychologists are not only a mirror-image of the desires and disappointments of the average motorist; they also indicate new directions in road safety.

"Why is motoring so enjoyable?" they were asked. Two out of three motorists questioned mentioned the fact that they were no longer dependent on public transport. The car is more comfortable than travel by bus or train, and you can drive from door to door.

But this was not really what the interviewers wanted to know. It transpired, as the interviewers delved deeper, that what really makes motoring fun is being able to drive fast.

Motoring for fun is best enjoyed alone and at speed. Going on holiday with the family is not the average motorist's idea of fun.

Enjoyment only comes into the picture most motorists questioned feel, when you are out on the open road - the autobahn, say - and can feel, for want of a better word, "Weightless" and able to demonstrate driving ability to the full.

This is why nearly half the motorists questioned at times drive their cars flat out on the autobahn.

On country roads you also often encounter motorists who seem intent on getting every last ounce of performance out of their cars, cornering for all the world as though they were in the running for the world championships.

Reckless driving is prohibited, but that does not for one moment worry "test drivers" for whom the thrill of motoring outweighs the requirement to comply with accepted driving standards.

Copilots evidently make driving in this manner less fun. Nearly half the motorists questioned felt that front-seat passengers were rather like driving instructors inasmuch as they took the fun out of motoring.

Motoring seems to exercise an astonishing spell. Most of the interviewees, when referring to unpleasant experiences at the wheel, tended to attribute them to the situation at the time. In no way did

they feel that such experiences detracted from the glamour of motoring itself.

"Most motorists take to the wheel with undaunted expectations of leaving the rough and tumble of traffic behind them and reaching the open road where they can drive away to their hearts' content."

Yet by no means all motorists consider motoring to be pleasure unalloyed. Many feel rush-hour traffic to be a nuisance, particularly the daily set-to with other drivers.

Tempers are particularly prone to rise on the autobahn. Motorists' hackles rise when they are overtaking (or trying to) and someone behind them flashes his headlights in an attempt to make them tuck in and let the intruder pass.

This is evidently even more infuriating when the intruder tries to get his own way by driving bumper to bumper with the car in front.

Motorists (other motorists, of course) who try to get their own way by flashing their headlights imperatively are considered by most drivers to be an insult.

The feeling is that these intruders are trying to encroach on other motorists' right to overtake and to get more than their fair share of the road.

Motorists are clearly angered by this sort of behaviour because they feel it is unfair, and they are even more upset when they are forced to abandon their own attempt to overtake the man in front.

"Queue-jumpers" are viewed with equal ire by most motorists. They make matters worse by breaching a tacit agreement among road-users at the given moment to resign themselves to the hold-up and bide their time patiently in their respective lanes.

This is the juncture at which the idea of an "enemy" puts in its appearance.

Motorists' views on headlight flashing unearthed another factor. Many drivers feel the headlight-flasher is underestimating his own driving skills.

After all, they always keep an eye on traffic behind them through the rear-view mirror. There is no need to tell them to tuck in and let someone else pass. They are perfectly well able to assess the situation.

Mistrust is more widespread, however. Mistrust, for instance, is why so many motorists hog the overtaking-lane on the autobahn. They feel that if they once tuck into the right-hand lane other drivers will never let them out again. Surely this is a nod that is as good as a wink to road safety campaigners.

These are the motorists who do not consider everyone else to be rivals. They hope other drivers will share their assessment of the situation and wave as they drive past as a gesture of gratitude - a thank-you for the considerate motorist the interviewee.

They are particularly gratified when the driver of a larger car deigns to make a gesture of this kind. They feel somehow indemnified for themselves owning a smaller car.

### Workers with a grouch against the boss

Continued from page 7  
unskilled workers and those with lower educational levels.

They went on to say that uncomfortable working conditions are objected to much less by older workers or those who have been with a company for a long time because "they have either got used to these conditions or are no longer very critical as a result of age."

As Minister Pöhl put it, "There is still a great deal to be analysed, especially where labour is concerned."

*Reinhard Biehl*

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 11 January 1977)

to have felt no qualms about buying his or her particular model. Half the motorists questioned bought their model because it was the best they could afford, and many drivers would love to be able to lash out and buy something faster or flashier and certainly more expensive.

It is less the boost in prestige than the prospect of greater speed in general and swifter acceleration in particular that seems to motivate them - or at least one in three motorists questioned.

The larger car they dream of need not necessarily be, say, a sports model. The owner of a sports car is felt to be under obligation to drive fast, whereas the owner of a de luxe saloon need not drive fast, but can, if need be, show even the man at the wheel of a Mercedes a clean pair of tail-lights.

So the motor-car is evidently more than a mere means of transport, the Cologne psychologists hardly feel they need emphasise. What we must aim at is obviously a less impassioned relationship with the four-wheeled friend. Cars must no longer be felt to be the purveyors of excitement.

Yet the motor industry continues to sell cars with the promise of more power under the bonnet, and cars are still growing larger and faster.

"The six-cylinder engine," one advertises citing as saying, "gives the driver a sense of superiority which makes reflexed mo-

to have felt no qualms about buying his or her particular model. Half the motorists questioned bought their model because it was the best they could afford, and many drivers would love to be able to lash out and buy something faster or flashier and certainly more expensive.

It is less the boost in prestige than the prospect of greater speed in general and swifter acceleration in particular that seems to motivate them - or at least one in three motorists questioned.

The larger car they dream of need not necessarily be, say, a sports model. The owner of a sports car is felt to be under obligation to drive fast, whereas the owner of a de luxe saloon need not drive fast, but can, if need be, show even the man at the wheel of a Mercedes a clean pair of tail-lights.

So the motor-car is evidently more than a mere means of transport, the Cologne psychologists hardly feel they need emphasise. What we must aim at is obviously a less impassioned relationship with the four-wheeled friend. Cars must no longer be felt to be the purveyors of excitement.

Yet the motor industry continues to sell cars with the promise of more power under the bonnet, and cars are still growing larger and faster.

"The six-cylinder engine," one advertises citing as saying, "gives the driver a sense of superiority which makes reflexed mo-

We manufacture:

**Microscopes**

**Spectroscopes**

**Illuminated**

**magnifiers**

**Scale magnifiers**

**Folding magnifiers**



**GRÜN-Optik + Feinmechanik KG**

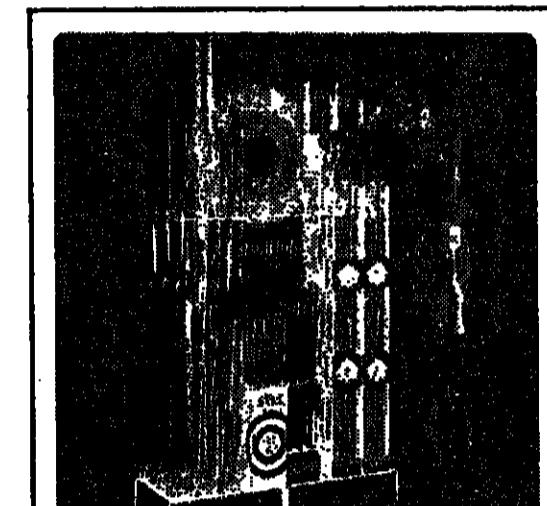
P.O. Box 1480 · D-6300 Wetzlar · Gießen  
Telephone: 06441/22017 · Telex: 483876



**Original**  
**Hildesheimer Rose**  
**Handcrafted 835**  
**Silver-Plated**



**Christoph Widmann**  
D-7530 Pforzheim  
P.O. Box 2027, W. Germany  
Tel. 07231-43505



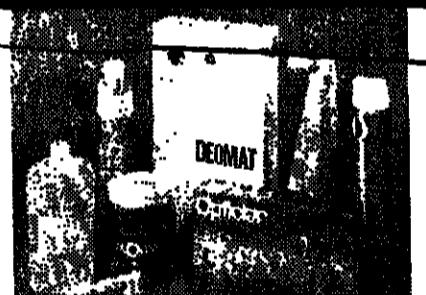
Wooden bows · solid fibre-glass bows · cedar-wood arrows · solid fibre-glass arrows · light-metal arrows targets of long-braided straw and other accessories

Ask for our  
WINGS-catalogue!

**WINGS-GOODS, August Tinnefeld**

P. O. Box 1606, D-4280 Borken-1

### Specialities for Hotels, Bars, Restaurants ...



**For Glasses**  
OPTICLAR the world's leading glass-washing tablets, sanitizing

OPTICLAR COLD WATER GLASS WASHER washes and rinses every type of glass

PROLYT cleans and disinfects glass-brushes and removes beer slime

For all kinds of metal sink tops

ATOMIKA-GOLD odourless disinfectant metal cleaner and anti-corrosive for really sparkling results

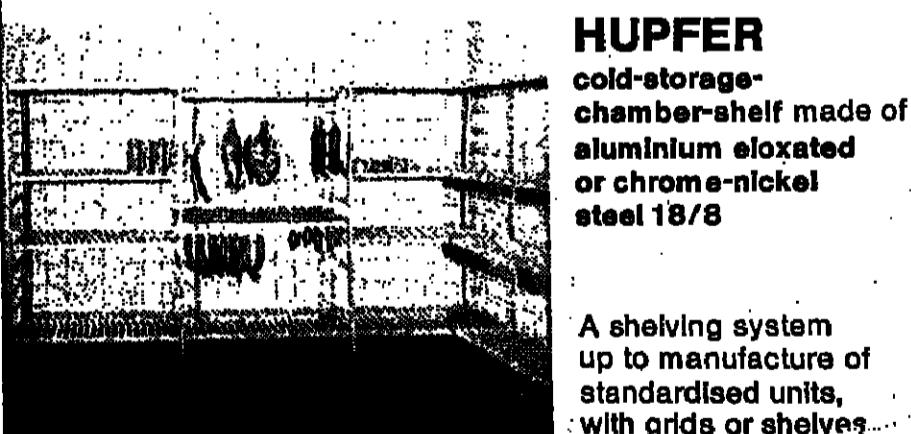
DEOMAT light-activated, battery-powered electronic

Deodorizing Unit which dispenses a lightly perfumed hygienic atmosphere through a scientifically regulated disinfectant spray.

INTERNATIONAL PATENTS self-acting urine-stone- and chalk-remover

**HUPFER**  
Meat and  
Sausage Stands

In eloxated aluminium, choice of 200kgs. or 400kgs. capacity, available complete with stands, rails, sliding hooks, and brackets.



**HUPFER**  
cold-store-chamber-shelf made of aluminium eloxated or chrome-nickel steel 18/8

A shelving system up to manufacture of standardised units, with grids or shelves for insertion at will.

simple to erect and dismantle. Readily sited in corners too.

Grids or shelves may be inserted at intervals of 15 cm.

Capacity: 100 kgs. per insert.

**DRINK-ALADIN** **BEER-ALADIN**  
INTERNATIONAL PATENTS

Glasses which light up while drinking. Create an amusing atmosphere in bars, at parties, and so on.

**Opticlar® PRODUCTION GMBH**

D-5108 Monschau/Eifel · Eschbachstrasse 36-38  
West Germany  
Ferdinand Ranft  
(Die Zeit, 7 January 1977)

**HUPFER · Metallwerk**

P.O. Box 3626, D-4400 Münster, West Germany  
Telephone: (0251) 6 02 22, Telex: 8 92 539 humed

## ■ ARCHAEOLOGY

## Exhibits from ancient Olympia site on show in Frankfurt

A small but select number of exhibits excavated from the ancient Greek sacred site of Olympia are on show now in Frankfurt until the end of February. Olympia is an apparently inexhaustible source of highly valuable archaeological finds, despite the fact that it has been a target of archaeological expeditions since 1829.

Only recently archaeologists from the Federal Republic dug up a shining bronze statuette of Zeus dating from around the fifth century BC.

Olympia, in which German archaeologists have always had particular interest, is the first archaeological site which, after the end of the nineteenth century, was no longer excavated for spectacularly valuable finds, but was systematically dug up for historical evidence of past civilisations.

It was in Olympia that archaeologists first paid proper attention to the fact that old sites can supply informations on many different periods of cultural history.

Although archaeologists are continually being rewarded with new finds, they also have their hands full trying to reassess old ones. In the hundred-odd years that have passed since Olympia was first scientifically excavated theories about and methods of assessing evidence of past civilisations have gone through an astonishing number of changes.

There is evidence of Olympia as chosen sanctuary of Zeus dating over a period of more than a thousand years from 776 BC up to 385 AD. At the beginning of the fifth century it was sacked by Christians who destroyed a great number of statues. In the sixth century an earthquake ruined the work the Christians started.

The temple was forgotten, and by the time it was rediscovered in 1760 it was partly covered by a good five metres of thick silt from the Alpheios river.

For the greater part of the nineteenth century archaeologists were interested in the site only as a source of valuable art works. They were apparently unconcerned that in the business of removing these works to European museums they were destroying valuable historical cultural evidence. They paid little or no attention to architectural remains.

The change came in 1875 when Germany and Greece signed an agreement whereby for the first time architectural finds were the property of the country in which they were found.

The progress of German archaeological excavations in Olympia is a reflection of the slow integration of foreign cultural policy into the country's foreign policy.

Ernest Curtius, who first began excavations in Olympia, was able to acquire funds for his work by appealing to the authorities' cultural sensibilities. Bismarck, the Iron Chancellor, was, however, having none of it and refused, in 1880, to authorise any further subsidies "purely in the interests of science."

The Berlin museums, the new Reich's cultural pride and joy, could no longer gain anything by subsidising archaeological digs, and so archaeologists could no longer hope for any state assistance.

But with purely political motives in mind the Third Reich in 1936 started



pouring money into Olympic expeditions. The blazing Olympic Games in Berlin were to bring Germany back onto the cultural scene.

To make it all as impressive as possible they were to have the historical flavour of the original games in Olympia.

It was at this time that the custom of the torch-bearer lighting the Olympic flame was introduced - despite the disapproval of German archaeologists who denied the authenticity of the custom.

But the degradation their work was subjected to then, was perhaps worth the price. In 1952 funds were once again made available to German archaeologists for excavations in Olympia.

Evaluation of finds changed repeatedly with changing periods and artistic tastes. At first, Europe enthused wildly over the Praxiteles Hermes statue, discovered in 1877. Later, however, the work almost fell into disrepute.

There are also some statues and busts which were put into the temple after the

### Timna's copper mines yield their secrets

New facts about ancient pre-Egyptian civilisation have been uncovered from one of the earliest mining districts in the world deep under the boiling Negev desert in southern Israel. In ancient times these mines and their associated smelting works were to the Middle East what the Ruhr district is to Western Europe today.

Thousands of shafts and tunnels led down to extensive seams of copper ore.

The mines, smelting works and processing plants together formed one of the world's first industrial centres.

Thirty kilometres from the Gulf of Aqaba, this technically highly developed mining settlement was part of the Egyptian empire. It supplied Egypt with copper which was used in a wide variety of different ways, for many centuries.

However, the Timna coppermines in the Negev desert were already going long before the Egyptian empire was ever dreamt of, about four thousand years before the birth of Christ. This means that they represent early technology dating back to the end of the neolithic era.

This date is the result of recent archaeological research carried out by the Federal Mining Museum in Bochum, which has now been published.

Director of the museum, mining expert Hans Gfnter Conrad said of the research project, which was begun in 1974: "Having invested vast sums of money in the venture at the beginning, we've finally made discoveries that nobody ever even suspected before. It's more than we ever hoped for."

Eighteen mining engineers and archaeologists from the Federal Republic took part in the project. Last year's expedition, which lasted from August to November was particularly successful. It was followed by a final evaluation of the findings in the Negev mines.

A particularly detailed documentation

seventh century BC as monuments celebrating Greek victories. Unfortunately Christians destroyed most of these and little more has survived to the present day than some Roman copies of the originals.

But even these might well not have remained in one piece had they not lost all religious significance in the Hellenic and Roman periods. Devoid of all religious value, they were simply appreciated as works of art.

Later they even provided inspiration for new statues which, although they retained the Grecian style, were intended only as ornaments.

During the nineteenth century a long debate started as to whether the original temple should be restored as a museum for the Olympic finds, or whether they should be transported off to Athens.

In the end a new museum was built. It represents an amazing attempt to reproduce the temple as near to the original as possible according to the ideas of that period. It is startling proof of how much views have changed between then and now, despite the fact that neither the basic knowledge nor material available has altered.

With this in mind, archaeologists have so far been able to hinder any attempts to restore the original building as a tourist attraction. One can only hope that they will not give up in the future, for the result of such an attempt would inevitably be a total distortion of the original.

Eckehard Böhm  
(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 5 January 1977)

## ■ THE ARTS

## Artist August Macke's work on show at Münster museum



August Macke in Tunis  
(Photos: Katalog)

### Annual theatre attendance reaches 22 mill.

Projects testify to a love of life shrouded in gentle melancholy. These subjects are quiet promenade scenes with graceful passers-by, paradoxically innocent encounters between man and beast in zoos and elegant ladies looking at boutique windows. "Every form of art," Macke once said, "is an expression of inner life."

Ironically, Macke died, aged 27, in the

Champagne in 1914, the first year of the

Great War, at the hands of the French,

fellow countrymen of his closest friends

and idols, such as Matisse and, above all,

Robert Delaunay.

As his precious water colours, most of

which were done during his legendary "pilgrimage" to Tunisia, are "a song of beauty", so his graphic works permit us to follow the tuning process of his instruments in all its details.

Seventy-five per cent of the average seat capacity in a total of 50,000 performances was according to the 1976 Statistical Yearbook of German Municipalities.

These works encompass some 4,000

drawings and sketches, ranging from

floating impressions to detailed com-

position studies in which the eye and

the mind have no trouble whatsoever

imagining with which colour the next

blank space would have been filled.

It can only be termed miraculous how

effortlessly his Apollonian tempera-

ment, unhampered by intellectualism,

creates forms which eliminate every-

thing that is coincidental and unimport-

ant from the immediacy of perception.

Major cities (not including the city-

states) spend 1,600 million deutschmarks

per annum for cultural purposes, equal-

ing 94 deutschmarks per inhabitant.

dpa

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 6 January 1977)

The Westfälisches Landesmuseum (Westphalian State Museum) in Münster celebrated the 90th anniversary of August Macke's birth with a comprehensive exhibition of the artist's works, which included the purchase from Macke's heirs of 78 sketch books.

The Münster show demonstrates once more that no art calendar and no pictorial volume on modern art can be complete without August Macke.

If popularity is the result of unproblematic beauty then no twentieth century German artist can hold a candle to Macke.

His parables steeped in the harmony of an Arcadian existence have become the nation's aesthetic heritage. His is an *œuvre* of lasting reconciliation and synthesis of those contrasts that marked the hectic style-revolutions of the turn of the century.

Macke's tightrope act between shocking abstraction and a sensuous perception of nature divested modern art of the terror it held for many.

Ironically, Macke died, aged 27, in the

Champagne in 1914, the first year of the

Great War, at the hands of the French,

fellow countrymen of his closest friends

and idols, such as Matisse and, above all,

Robert Delaunay.

As his precious water colours, most of

which were done during his legendary "pilgrimage" to Tunisia, are "a song of beauty", so his graphic works permit us to follow the tuning process of his instruments in all its details.

These works encompass some 4,000

drawings and sketches, ranging from

floating impressions to detailed com-

position studies in which the eye and

the mind have no trouble whatsoever

imagining with which colour the next

blank space would have been filled.

It can only be termed miraculous how

effortlessly his Apollonian tempera-

ment, unhampered by intellectualism,

creates forms which eliminate every-

thing that is coincidental and unimport-

ant from the immediacy of perception.

In mid-February, his sketches will also

be shown in Bonn, a city in which

Macke lived for many years.

In his studio there is still a large and

meanwhile endangered mural, *Das Paradies* (Paradise), awaiting restoration.

dpa

(Die Welt, 8 January 1977)



But the city museum, although the owner of a noteworthy Macke collection, is unable to tackle the job due to lack of funds.

In any event, should it be possible to restore "Paradise" within the next ten years, Macke's 100th birthday could be celebrated with a "premiere".

Wolf Schön

(Deutsche Zeitung, 7 January 1977)

### Dancer Gret Palucca turns 75

On 8 January, the dancer and ballet teacher Gret Palucca celebrated her 75th birthday in Dresden.

Born in Munich, she studied ballet in her hometown, graduating as "master-disciple" of Mary Wigman in Dresden, where she embarked on her dancing ca-

reer.

Gret Palucca has also made a name for herself as a choreographer and director of the Dresden Academy for Artistic Dance, as well as director of the international summer courses in dancing through which she became known world-wide.

Among her most famous students are the choreographer Tom Schilling of East Berlin's "Comical Opera" and the director, choreographer and manager of Berlin's Brecht's "Berlin Ensemble", Ruth Berghaus.

dpa

(Die Welt, 8 January 1977)

### Plan for puppet players academy

The Federal Republic's marionette players intend to establish a marionette player academy in Northrhine-Westphalia.

This was announced at the 9th Congress of the Association of German Marionette Theatres in Villingen-Schwenningen. The State Ministers of Cultural Affairs will be approached with a request for assistance.

The envisaged academy is to be structured along lines similar to academies of the fine arts and will issue graduates with a diploma.

The marionette and puppet players expect such an academy to improve the performance and speech of German marionette players.

dpa

(Die Welt, 8 January 1977)



Gerhard Marcks' Pan and the Nymph

(Photo Katalog)

During the latest expedition shallow pits were discovered in the rock pre-

pared by the Foreign Office.

Experts are now trying to estimate the amount of copper actually won by calculating the length of tunnels and shafts and the amount of ore mined.

Archaeologists also found ancient smelting works, slag, remains of tools and other early mining equipment.

A detailed aerial photo was made of the whole terrain. Experts are now trying to estimate the amount of copper actually won by calculating the length of tunnels and shafts and the amount of ore mined.

Supplies of copper in the Negev mines are now all but exhausted, and as far as serious mining is concerned they have become totally insignificant.

During the latest expedition shallow pits were discovered in the rock pre-

pared by the Foreign Office.

Experts are now trying to estimate the amount of copper actually won by calculating the length of tunnels and shafts and the amount of ore mined.

## EDUCATION

## Trouble looms over demands for more student cash

**Süddeutsche Zeitung**

**S**tudent grants are likely to cause the government some trouble in the next few weeks. An extraordinarily wide range of student organisations from extreme leftist to right wing are for once united over what they regard as a scandalously low increase in grants.

Students say that six hundred deutschmarks per month is the minimum acceptable amount for a full grant. The government says that 580 deutschmarks is all they are getting. The difference is certainly not all that much.

All the same six hundred deutschmarks and more tax exemptions for parents would not have been inappropriate. Education Minister Helmut Rohde held out for this in the Cabinet, but was overruled.

On the one hand, grants they must be adequate to enable students to study. On the other, the State, with the best will in the world is simply not in a position to

### More German lessons urged for foreign school-leavers

**T**here are about one million foreign children growing up in this country. Forty-five thousand of them leave school every year, and nearly two-thirds of them have no qualifications to enable them to train further.

According to a special Federal State commission set up to enquire into employment among foreign workers in the Federal Republic, this would become a serious social problem in the future.

In a report published recently, the commission urges that greater efforts be

### Stricter check on correspondence courses

**T**he number of people taking correspondence courses in the Federal Republic is expected to increase from 400,000 to 500,000 by 1981.

New legislation aimed at putting dubious correspondence schools out of business came into force at the beginning of January, and authorities now hope that this will encourage more people to sign on for courses.

Recently the public has been losing interest in correspondence courses because so many of the schools seemed to have become untrustworthy.

According to the new law, correspondence school courses will be subject to official supervision.

Eberhard Kleinmann, chairman of the "Bildungsinformation eV" in Stuttgart, who made a name for himself through his campaign against bad correspondence schools and courses, announced recently that by about 1981 roughly eighty untrustworthy schools will no longer exist.

At the moment there are about 180 correspondence schools in this country. Herr Kleinmann said that of the rest a further eighty were not totally reliable and only about twenty were absolutely above-board.

*rwd*

*Handelsblatt, 31 December 1976*

fork out as much as might be desirable. There are other social sectors which have an even greater right to State assistance because they are even worse off than students. The amount of money available is the determining factor here, and students are not likely to achieve much at present by protesting.

The Opposition has approached the whole matter from the tactical rather than the objective view-point. While opposing an increase in VAT, it claims that the latest rise in student grants is totally inadequate.

However, since the individual States are obliged to pay too, the Opposition is being careful to avoid mentioning any specific amounts it considers appropriate or any alternative proposition.

Nothing very constructive is likely to come from this side of the floor. So the Coalition Government is left with the tricky business of finding a way to reform the students assistance and loans scheme with an eye to making it simpler and fairer. It is not likely to be an easy task.

(*Süddeutsche Zeitung, 7 January 1977*)

### Graduates find it harder to get work

**J**obs for graduates were still very thin on the ground last year, despite the economic upswing.

According to Frau Höhborn, director of the Central Employment Bureau, only 8,200 jobs became available to graduates in 1976. At the same time the number of applicants for jobs increased by eight per cent to 13,000.

Most of this increase comprised qualified teachers, psychologists, physicists, chemists and mathematicians.

"We frequently had considerable difficulty finding jobs for graduates who are usually employed by the state," says Frau Höhborn.

These include teachers, sociologists, political scientists, psychologists, economic experts, lawyers and physicists and other scientists.

Because of the specialised nature of their studies these graduates have a very narrow range of jobs to choose from — geologist, meteorologist, historian, linguist. "Even architects are still finding very few jobs", commented Frau Höhborn.

More emphasis should be placed on teaching German in preparatory classes for foreign children, as these are intended to prepare the children for joining normal school classes.

The commission stresses that foreign school-leavers need more help in finding a training post. In connection with this the commission proposes that the four months intensive German language course for foreigners, planned by the Government should be extended to six months.

(*Frankfurter Neue Presse, 7 January 1977*)

**A** four-week long international course for orchestra conductors, the first of its kind in this country is being organised in the Rhineland Palatinate.

It will take place from 1 to 27 March

under the direction of Sergiu Celibidache in Trier University with musicians of the Palatinate and Rhineland Philharmonic Orchestras.

Young conductors from this country

and from abroad will be studying works

of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries during the course.

Concerts will be given in Ludwigshafen on 28 and 29 March and in Koblenz on 30 March.

(*Die Welt, 7 January 1977*)

**P**lan to give students more training in occupations

of the 460 occupations included in such courses were grouped together in eleven main fields.

So far this has been regarded as an experiment, but both Government and industry are agreed that it should be introduced throughout the country as soon as possible, giving this priority over the introduction of a tenth general school year.

The occupational pre-training year is considered by many to be effectively the first year of post-school training. It differs from the first year of a training course or apprenticeship in that children are taught the basics not of one occupation only but of a whole range of related occupations. In 1972, for instance, 217

are to take on a more practical approach, this will drain local resources even more than at present, because local authorities will be obliged to supply and equip more work rooms.

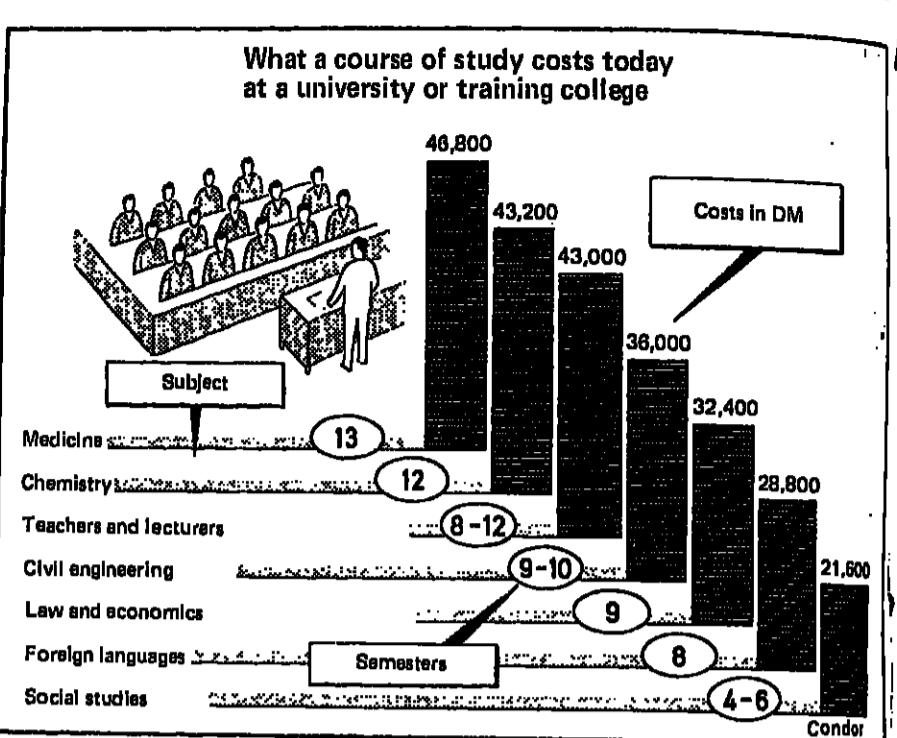
However, plans are already well in hand for a cooperative scheme between schools and firms in several fields — administration, metalwork, electrical engineering, construction, textiles and clothing, chemistry, physics and biology.

This is seen as a move on the part of industry to improve occupational training in the Federal Republic.

By 1982, at least 120,000 school children will be given an occupational pre-training year at school. In view of the imminent flood of school-leavers caused by the baby boom in the 1950s, this is going to make an important difference.

(*Hans-Jürgen Mahnke*

(*Die Welt, 7 January 1977*)



## MEDICINE

## Psychological factors can predispose people to cancer, Heidelberg researcher finds

there were times when their parents were undoubtedly at fault."

To sum up, cancer patients are particularly anxious to conform to "normal" standards of behaviour and to achieve a high degree of perfection in what they do. More than other people, they are prepared to put up with unhealthy living conditions.

Furthermore they ignore or play down symptoms of illness and appear incapable of relaxing even when this is necessary for their health.

They tend to belittle themselves and often try to avoid contact with other people. At the same time they idealise not only their parents but also others around them.

Faced with the possibility of dying in the fairly near future, they are less afraid of death than other people. Cancer patients are rarely openly aggressive, and find it difficult to put any inner emotional conflict into words.

Nevertheless, their emotional reactions are extreme and long-lasting when close relationships with others come to an end.

Obviously this study represents no major victory in the fight against cancer. But it has conclusively linked psychological factors with physiological causes of the disease.

In treating and preventing cancer it is undoubtedly invaluable to be aware of psycho-social factors connected with it.

And this may also finally supply the answer to why people expose themselves to the dangers of social conditions and habits which they know to be detrimental to their health.

*Klaus Heim*

(*Deutsche Zeitung, 7 January 1977*)

More than 140,000 people die of cancer each year in this country alone. So far doctors have been unable to find either a universal cure for the disease or any reliable preventive treatment. There are simply too many factors influencing the type, location and rate of growth of malignant tumours.

Cancer research scientists have therefore had no option, but to try to track down all environmental factors which can possibly induce cancer — the so-called carcinogens.

Recent research has proved that people's natural immunity to cancer decreases as they grow older and psychological — not just physiological — factors play an increasingly important role in this development.

Encouraged by this, Heidelberg researcher Dr Grossarth-Maticek has published results of a study he conducted on psychosocial carcinogens (*Familienärzte* No. 6/1976).

Over a period of twelve years, Dr Grossarth-Maticek interviewed 1,890 people, of whom 522 were suffering from cancer of the stomach, rectum or lungs. Each person was interviewed six times.

The study showed conclusively that the cancer patients differed considerably from the control group in their reactions to environmental and emotional stress. They also differed in this respect from

In contrast with the other interviewees the cancer patients were unable

### Geriatric drugs can be dangerous, doctors warn

**S**tuttering is the bane of thousands of people's lives. One to three per cent of schoolchildren in this country stutter and doctors and speech therapists fear that this percentage is rising steadily due to social stress.

They are, however, unable to agree as to the proper treatment for this speech impediment. Well over eight hundred papers and theses have been written on stuttering, and they represent a bewildering confusion of often contradictory findings and theories.

Manufacturers of geriatric drugs capitalise on "anxiety, illusion and medical ignorance," according to Dr G. Kienle of Herford, one of the doctors whose views were sought in a survey conducted by *Ärzliche Praxis*, the medical journal.

Young conductors from this country and from abroad will be studying works of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries during the course.

Other members of the medical profession compared these drugs with placebos, medicines prescribed mainly to satisfy the patient.

Professor H. Kaiser of Augsburg reckons geriatric drugs can prove dangerous when they induce the layman to try to cure himself of complaints that he feels are signs of advancing age.

Patients may, for instance, rely on these drugs and not go to the doctor until a cancer cure is no longer possible.

They believe it is particularly important to treat children before they start school. After this time their speech patterns become more established, and in addition

they are likely to come in for some teasing at school, which can only hinder later treatment.

Before they are five or so children frequently stutter when their ideas flow faster than they are able to speak. Professor Wegener says this is perfectly normal and parents should bear with this stage of their children's development.

If they show impatience the child's stuttering may become nervous and remain a constant feature of his speech. Children also often develop a stutter as a result of conflicts and experiences they have been unable to come to terms with.

Fear of stuttering and even of being unable to continue speaking is typical of all people who stutter, children and adults alike. This crops up in particular social situations and is connected with certain phonetic groupings.

*Kleiner Nachrichten, 5 January 1977*

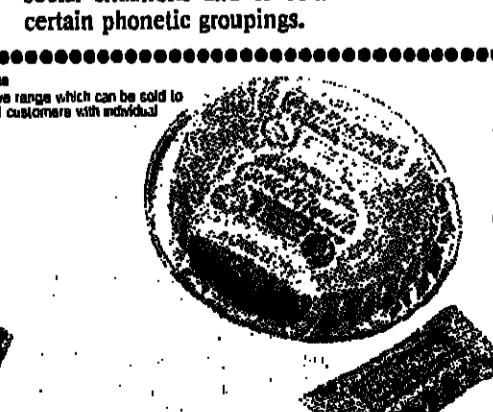
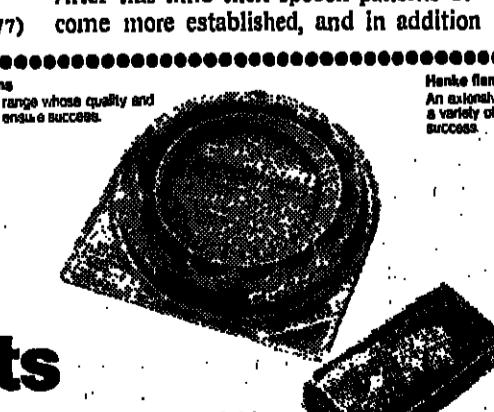
### Three top quality brand assortments

**G**oldfield flans. An excellent range whose quality and presentation ensure success.

**H**enke flans. An exclusive range which can be sold to a variety of customers with individual success.

**G**oldfield Christmas fruit leaves. Delightful fruit leaves — Currant, Raspberry, Orange, Lemon, Apple, Pineapple, and a special Christmas Cake, presented in a gift-wrapped box.

**H**enke Christmas fruit leaves. A delicious German Christmas speciality, presented in clear foil packaging.



Take advantage of these possibilities:

You accept ready-to-sell products, presented in packages, perfect to promote sales.

You have the opportunity to extend your own brand through the Henke Service, except West Germany.

In both cases you are teaming up with a strong partner, and you have the guarantee of taking over advertising measures such as there anything further you would like facts about?

For detailed information please refer to the manufacturer:

Wilfried Henke KG, West Germany, D-4620 Castrop-Rauxel, Biedenkopfer Str. 114, Phone 02305/2701, Telex 08228 627 hank d

## ■ MODERN LIVING

## Fear of kidnapping makes VIPs more security-conscious

## Deutsche Zeitung

Kidnapping may not yet be such an everyday occurrence in the Federal Republic as in some other countries. But it is happening sufficiently frequently to give some people food for thought about how to protect themselves.

In the last three months of last year four major kidnaps were carried out in this country involving high ransoms.

Richard Oetker (25) was kidnapped only a week after the body of 32-year old Gernot Egolf was found. Herr Egolf had been kidnapped and held prisoner for weeks on end before finally dying of cold and starvation.

His parents twice left part of the two million deutschmarks demanded at the appointed place, but the money was never collected.

On 3 November show jumper Henrik Snock was kidnapped and held prisoner until he was found by chance in a bridge shaft some time after five million deutschmarks had been paid for his release. So far there has been no trace of the kidnappers.

Luckily, when wholesale merchant Wolfgang Gutberlet from Fulda was kidnapped, police were able to capture

his kidnappers and get back the two million deutschmarks ransom.

Prominent politicians in this country have placed the employment of bodyguards especially high on their list of personal priorities ever since the Baader-Meinhof terrorist activities.

But only the highest ranking politicians automatically have a right to bodyguards. These include the Federal President and his family, the Chancellor and his predecessor, members of the Bundestag Speakers' office, Ministers, Secretaries of State and Party leaders. Furthermore Cabinet Ministers' homes are under constant surveillance and protection.

Politicians in Bonn who have no automatic right to a bodyguard are supplied instead with a leaflet containing suggestions as to how they might increase their personal safety.

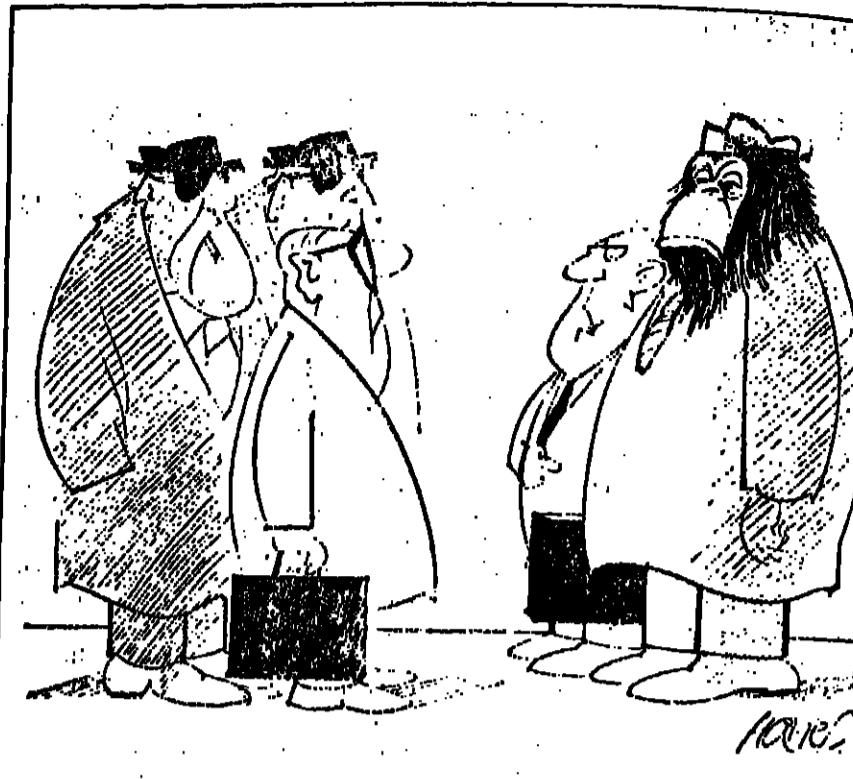
The same advice is also given to other VIPs who are obvious targets for kidnapping attempts, be they public personages or people of importance in industry. These tips include such points as:

- Do not always use the same route, to go to and from work.
- Vary your meal times.
- Make sure the people you work most closely with or your family know where you are at all times.
- Try to avoid nightclubs.
- Do not admit anyone to see you if they do not have an appointment.
- Make certain that people outside your office can see into it whenever you are there.

Otto Mertens, president of the Federal Association of Surveillance and Security Companies and chairman of the Munich Security Company approves of these suggestions. "By being aware of the dangers and keeping their eyes open," he said, "people can do a lot to forestall kidnapping."

Nevertheless, even if private citizens do go so far as to hire a bodyguard, as Herr Mertens points out, "one bodyguard isn't going to be able to do much against half a dozen kidnappers. You would have to hire a whole squad. And that would cost a small fortune."

"People seem to think their chauffeur is enough," he says regretfully. "All in



Gorilla as bodyguard? I got him at a bargain price!

(Cartoon: Walter Hanel/Deutsche Zeitung)

all, bodyguards represent only about 0.15 per cent of the total turnover of security firms in the Federal Republic."

But chauffeurs are not to be sneezed at, at least in the opinion of 37-year-old Dutchman Unnus Theodor Hendriks who has started the first "Anti-kidnapping School" in the world.

Siegfried Berg, director of the *Interschutz* security company says, "Bodyguards are not a particularly lucrative side of the business for us. They only account for about two per cent of our total turnover."

"The only time we make larger profits with bodyguards is when newspapers make a big thing of a kidnapping. But fees for bodyguards are prohibitive. So contracts are fairly short-term."

"Chaussers and other drivers trained by me learn to control their car under all circumstances without endangering the lives of others in it," says Herr Hendriks. "They are taught to escape without having to use firearms, because we are against bloodshed."

The school, which is in Osagno in Switzerland, has already trained a large number of people since it was started fifteen months ago. Most of the students were from Italy; others were from the Federal Republic, Switzerland and France.

The "only bodyguard school in the world" has been opened in Vienna by 31-year old Josef Prana-Kvasny. He disagrees that there is only a very small market for bodyguards, and claims "The need for qualified bodyguards has increased enormously in recent years. At the moment world demand for bodyguards exceeds my supply."

"We need people with intelligence rather than muscle," he says. "Our clients don't want unintelligent thugs with boxer noses. They want inconspicuous experts who are more likely to be underestimated by attackers."

Herr Prana-Kvasny also trains women bodyguards. "We had one woman who is now personal secretary-cum-bodyguard to the director of an international film," he said.

In Herr Prana-Kvasny's opinion, "Bodyguarding" is an occupation with a future. And there are immense sums of money to be gained by it. Charles Bronson, for example, has a record offer of as much as ten thousand dollars for top class bodyguards. And Fred and George are also willing to pay well. On average, bodyguards earn between one and three thousand dollars."

The recording went on to give the no doubt sound advice that "depending on your social position you should either be abstemious or put all you have got into what you do."

Herr Futurus assured Aries, Capricorn and Leo listeners that they would find their future told reliably by "perfectly normal horoscopes".

(Münchner Merkur, 30 December 1974)

## THE GAME OF KINGS

Chess sets manufactured in the best traditions of this venerable game. We specialise in chess sets of all kinds, offering high quality goods and quick deliveries at very favourable prices. Our range also includes chess clocks, backgammon sets, Kung-Fu, table skittles, dominoes, Mikado, dice beaters, yo-yos, "Varlet"-Put-Together-Sets and other items. Pictured here is just one sample of our production. Bohemia is a permanent exhibitor at the Nuremberg International Toy Fair (Hall G5, 1-21) and you'll also find us at the Frankfurt Spring/Autumn Fair - Hall 4, Gangway G, on Stand 40702.

We'll be glad to supply further details of the range and to quote for your requirements.

## BOHEMIA

The Chess Specialist

P.O. Box 15  
D-6901 Heidelberg  
Nr. Heidelberg -  
W. Germany  
Tel: 0 62 20 / 2 19

'Dial your horoscope'  
service starts in Frankfurt

An astrology telephone service has now been started in this country for those who are not content to rely on reading horoscopes and tea-leaves for a glimpse into the future.

This is being organised by astrologist Marcus Futurus - otherwise known to his friends as Peter Holstein. On dialling a Frankfurt number an automatic answering device will tell those interested the general astrological situation for the day.

According to Herr Futurus the service will be carried out on a twenty-four hour basis, will be renewed daily and will cover all aspects of life.

The astrology service was started at midnight on 31 December - and, according to the astrologer, this was a particularly good time for the animal instinct in man. So the first to take advan-

tage of this new service on 1 January heard that "tonight is a particularly favourable night for becoming a father in nine months from now."

In Herr Prana-Kvasny's opinion, "Bodyguarding" is an occupation with a future. And there are immense sums of money to be gained by it. Charles Bronson, for example, has a record offer of as much as ten thousand dollars for top class bodyguards. And Fred and George are also willing to pay well. On average, bodyguards earn between one and three thousand dollars."

The recording went on to give the no doubt sound advice that "depending on your social position you should either be abstemious or put all you have got into what you do."

Herr Futurus assured Aries, Capricorn and Leo listeners that they would find their future told reliably by "perfectly normal horoscopes".

(Münchner Merkur, 30 December 1974)

Lutz E. Dreesbach  
(Deutsche Zeitung, 30 January 1975)

I reckon he can keep on going for another decade," says Eckhard Müller, European junior champion in the decathlon in 1975. The man he means is Eduard Rüssmann, his trainer, who at the age of 78 has been coaching for the past 52 years.

Eduard Rüssmann has reached a phenomenal age for a top-flight trainer, and he does not even need to draw himself to his full height when he claims to feel nowhere near his age.

He is as straight as a ramrod, quiet in voice and manners, but unbending in character. "I can extend myself to the full," the 78-year-old trainer says, and he still does so on three planes.

At the Federal Republic Sport Academy in Cologne he takes six classes a week. At TV Wattenscheid, the amateur athletics national club champions, he supervises training courses. And now he has been entrusted with coaching decathlon hopefuls by the Amateur Athletics Association.

Eduard Rüssmann not only coaches twenty-year-old Eckhard Müller. He also trains nineteen-year-old Holger Schmidt, the 1976 national junior decathlon champion, and André Schneider, 18, national high-jump record holder in his age group.

Rüssmann also spent a week at Anzing with Eva Wilm and her trainer

## ■ SPORT

## Tough season ahead for cycling champion Klaus-Peter Thaler

Klaus-Peter Thaler is no longer the angry young man he was after forfeiting Olympic silver at Montreal. He has even buried the hatchet with officials who submitted such a feeble protest that it was promptly dismissed by the International Cycling Federation.

"Maybe the subsequent course of events would have been altogether different if there had not been that spot of trouble at Montreal," he now says.

The incident in the home straight that cost him an Olympic medal at Montreal was certainly the straw that broke the camel's back and finally persuaded him to turn professional.

Klaus-Peter Thaler, two-time amateur world champion in cross-country cycling, has not regretted the change. "I

had got virtually as far as I could get in the amateur ranks," he claims.

He was advised to turn pro by Rolf Wolfshohl, his predecessor as cross-country champion and former training partner. Wolfshohl recommended the change some years ago.

"Thaler has the makings of a great professional," Rolf Wolfshohl said. "If he has any luck at all in his first season as a pro, he will be earning good money."

Wolfshohl, the cycling star of the sixties, welcomed Thaler's decision to go to Spain rather than to Italy, where he had been offered better terms.

Early in February he will return to

could hardly hope for more in the way of publicity, people said afterwards."

Klaus-Peter Thaler, already rival established soccer stars playing for Real Madrid or FC Barcelona in popularity, it seems. But that is where the comparison ends. "Compared with the soccer stars, I am little more than an occasional labourer," he says, referring to the money he is earning. Prize-money is far from spectacular.

At present the ambitious young pro from town near Cologne is busy training alongside his stable-mates, most of them Spaniards, plus a handful of Portuguese. He gets by with a smattering of French and Spanish, which is steadily improving.

With Teka, his Spanish team, he does not need to do the donkey work for an outstanding team captain as he would have to were he to have agreed to terms with team Jed, say, by Eddy Merckx, Freddy Maertens or Felice Gimondi.

Since last October he has entered for

23 races and won five, once beating Albert Zweifel of Switzerland, the reigning world champion and the man he will have to beat in Hanover.

Thaler is convinced he is capable of beating Zweifel again, particularly as he has already made a name for himself, much to the satisfaction of his sponsor.

Cross-country racing is extremely popular in Spain and the name Thaler is already a household word in Spain and Portugal. Newspapers headline his victories and races are usually televised live.

"When I won my last race I was on the TV screen for more than three quarters of an hour," he says. "Your sponsor



Klaus-Peter Thaler (Photo: Werk)

Bilbao for training in preparation for the road-racing season. He will then be entering for the Tour of Andalusia, the Tour of the Levant, the Milan-San Remo race, the Giro d'Italia and maybe even the Tour de France.

This is a tough schedule for a cyclist who has only recently turned professional, but at the age 27, Thaler can no longer afford to take his time as can, say, twenty-year-olds such as Thurau or Braun.

"I will be going in straight at the deep end," Klaus-Peter Thaler says, but he has no objections. Thaler reckons he still has eight seasons ahead of him as a professional.

Horst Müller-Menz

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 13 January 1977)

Trainer Eduard Rüssmann, 78,  
coaches decathlon hopefuls

Christian Gehrman shortly before Eva set up her unexpected pentathlon record. He worked hard with Eva, too. "She had all the wrong ideas about the sprint and hurdles events and the high jump," he claims.

"You never stop learning," the self-taught septuagenarian says. That is probably why young athletes disregard his age. What he explains and demonstrates is worth listening to and watching; he retains an unerring eye. "The way he coaches individual athletes is still se-



Eduard Rüssmann with decathlon junior champion Eckhard Müller (Photo: Horst Müller)

cond to none," says TV Wattenscheid's Fritz Bonacker.

"I still demonstrate the discus throw myself and leapfrog over the horse," Eduard Rüssmann explains. "I convince young people by showing them myself how to go about their schedules, and as long as you are still able to do that no one is going to dismiss you as an old man."

His personal schedule is certainly not that of an old man's. If you want to reach him by telephone the best time to call is between 10 p.m. and midnight.

Rüssmann commutes between his Cologne home and Wattenscheid, Mainz and Stuttgart. His wife has no objections whatsoever, he notes with a smile. She says it helps to keep him young.

"I have always taken sport seriously, no matter how daunting my personal difficulties may have been," the old man says. He takes matters so much to heart that he still sleeps badly when his charges have put in a poor performance. He takes a dim view of people who simply throw in the towel.

At the age of 78 time is short, but Eduard Rüssmann is in no hurry. "We still have time," he fond of saying, when talking about the prospects of the young people whose training he supervises.

Robert Hartmann

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 6 January 1977)

Goldi  
Children's furniture  
GOLDI Children's Furniture, P.O. Box 2704, D-6200 Wiesbaden 1 (West Germany), Phone 06121/30 1304, Telex 04186 213